

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. MEEK).

(Mrs. MEEK of Florida asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, my colleague and fellow freshman, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN), and I came to the Congress together. Since then he has been the driving force behind a movement to improve our Historically Black Colleges and Universities. For that he is to be strongly commended.

HBCUs, as we call them, remain a critical part of our education system. These institutions have significantly increased educational access for thousands of economically and socially disadvantaged Americans, particularly among young African Americans. Yet our Historically Black Colleges and Universities need to maintain and improve their facilities in order to continue to meet the needs of their students.

I bet you, Mr. Speaker, if a poll were taken, each Member of this House would have an historically black college or university somewhere near their district or in some way they have helped an historically black college or university. That is extremely important.

Mr. Speaker, as I noted last week when we passed H. Res. 524 recognizing the contributions of Historically Black Colleges and Universities, it is critical that we honor Historically Black Colleges and Universities with our deeds, not just our words, by taking such steps as funding them properly in our appropriations process. That is what the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN) is talking about. By passing this bill, we make good on our commitment to our Historically Black Colleges and Universities and honor them with our deeds by making it easier for them to preserve their facilities and thereby serve their students and their communities.

I commend the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN) for this excellent bill, ask for our continued effort in this regard, and urge all of my colleagues to support it.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 6½ minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS).

(Mr. DAVIS of Illinois asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) for yielding me time, and I also want to commend the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the ranking member of this committee for the outstanding work they do all the time on the Committee on Resources. I am not a member of this committee, but I often watch its deliberations and pay attention to what it is doing, and I think that they, obviously, do an outstanding job. I especially

want to commend them for bringing this legislation to the floor.

I also want to commend the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN), a man who has almost single-handedly in terms of his zest and seal, who has been tremendously focused on the problems, attributes and contributions of Historically Black Colleges and Universities. As a matter of fact, he talked so passionately about those in South Carolina until sometimes I wish that I had been a South Carolinian and had the opportunity to attend one of them.

I did not attend one in South Carolina, but I did grow up in Arkansas, and I attended what is now the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff. The bell tower on that campus, which is the tallest structure in that area, they do not have tall buildings in Arkansas, but the bell tower is probably the tallest structure in that community, and, for as long as I can remember, it has stood as a symbol of educational opportunity for African Americans, especially in that area. The alumni association is currently trying to replace it, brick by brick.

As a matter of fact, when I was there we had an outstanding President that we fondly called "Prexy," President Lawrence Arnett Davis, Sr., whose son now is the chancellor, Chancellor Lawrence Arnett Davis, Jr. They both have become institutions.

So I say to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN), when you help preserve these institutions, which are indeed struggling but have one of the greatest histories and one of the greatest legacies in this Nation, and to think that the leaders of many of them were newly-freed slaves, individuals who had just come out of slavery when the Moral Act was passed and then its subsequent amendments, so, yes, they have done exceedingly well. But, again, I commend all of those who have had a hand in and who have spoken so passionately about their impact.

Again I commend the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN) and commend the chairman and ranking member of this committee.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BASS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1606, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their re-

marks and include extraneous material on the 22 bills just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

#### RECOGNIZING HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF 100 YEARS OF KOREAN IMMIGRATION TO UNITED STATES

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 297) recognizing the historical significance of 100 years of Korean immigration to the United States.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 297

Whereas missionaries from the United States played a central role in nurturing the political and religious evolution of modern Korea;

Whereas in December 1902, 56 men, 21 women and 25 children left Korea and traveled across the Pacific Ocean on the S.S. Gaelic and landed in Honolulu, Hawaii on January 13, 1903;

Whereas the early Korean-American community was united around the common goal of obtaining independence from their colonized mother country;

Whereas members of the Korean-American community have served with distinction in the Armed Forces of the United States during World War I, World War II, and the Korean Conflict;

Whereas on June 25, 1950, Communist North Korea invaded South Korea with approximately 135,000 troops, thereby initiating the involvement of approximately 5,720,000 personnel, both military and civilian from South Korea and the United States, who worked to stem the spread of communism in Korea;

Whereas casualties in the United States Armed Forces included 54,260 dead, of whom 33,665 were battle deaths, 92,134 wounded, and 8,176 listed as missing in action or prisoners of war;

Whereas in the early 1950s, thousands of Koreans, fleeing from war, poverty, and desolation, came to the United States seeking opportunities;

Whereas Korean-Americans, like waves of immigrants that came to the United States before them, have taken root and thrived in the United States through strong family ties, community support, and hard work;

Whereas Korean immigration has invigorated businesses, churches, and academic communities in the United States;

Whereas according to the 2000 United States Census, Korean-Americans own and operate 135,571 businesses across the United States that have gross sales of \$46,000,000,000 annually, and employ 333,649 individuals;

Whereas the contributions of Korean-Americans to the United States include the development of the first beating heart operation for coronary artery disease, the development of several varieties of the nectarine, and achievements in engineering, architecture, medicine, acting, singing, sculpture, and writing;

Whereas Korean-Americans play a crucial role in maintaining the strength and vitality of the United States-Korean relationship;

Whereas the partnership of the United States and South Korea helps maintain peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and provides economic benefits to the people of both nations and to the rest of the world; and